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News Summary

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Conflicts over the ownership of human cells are caught in a tangle of laws that do not resolve the issue, a study has found. Story on Page 7.

The treatment of college writing instructors is "fundamentally unfair," says an association of composition teachers. Story on Page 13.

Oklahoma's chancellor of higher education is fighting budget cuts and charges of unethical behavior. Story on Page 19.

Corporate mergers have had a devastating effect on the charitable giving of U.S. companies, some experts say. Story on Page 23.

Many non-profit concerns, including some private colleges, may lose their tax-exempt status, a scholar predicts. Story on Page 23.

Nursing programs that offer the bachelor's degree must work more aggressively to attract students, educators agree. Story on Page 28.

In the shadow of a continuing football scandal, the Board of Trustees at Southern Methodist University has abolished its 21-member policy-making arm. Story on Page 31.

Stanford University successfully combines big-time college athletics and top-level academic achievement. Story on Page 31.

Academics in Peru say the government is violating the country's tradition of university autonomy. Story on Page 37.

Frederic P. Herter, a surgeon and the chairman of the trustees of the American University of Beirut, has been chosen as the university's president. Story on Page 37.

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Supreme Court Upholds Affirmative-Action Plans in Its First Explicit Ruling on Voluntary Goals

By CHERYL M. FIELDS
WASHINGTON

In its most sweeping endorsement of affirmative action, the Supreme Court last week firmly upheld voluntary plans that help qualified women and members of minority groups gain jobs traditionally dominated by white men.

It was the Court's first ruling explicitly upholding affirmative action for women.

Lawyers said the 6-to-3 decision was particularly significant for academe because it approved the type of plan that hundreds of colleges and universities have adopted.

Such a plan sets numerical hiring and promotion goals based on statistical data showing that women and minorities are underrepresented in various jobs in comparison to their availability. The plans are considered voluntary because they were not ordered by the courts, even though many of them were adopted under pressure from federal civil-rights investigators.

Specifically, the Court:

► Ruled that sex was one factor that could legitimately be considered in promotion decisions by employers who have adopted voluntary, flexible plans aimed at remedying "manifest imbalances" in the number of women and members of minority groups they employ in "traditionally segregated job categories."

► Upheld the principle that affirmative-action plans may be justified by statistical evidence that fewer females and minority-group members are employed in particular jobs than are qualified and available for such jobs. Employers do not have to base affirmative-action plans on evidence of specific past discrimination, the Court said.

The Court noted that if employers had to admit to past discrimination to justify their plans, the admissions would make them more vulnerable to lawsuits and deter their voluntary efforts to hire, train, and promote women and members of minority groups.

Major Victory Claimed

The majority opinion, written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., stressed that the plan in the lawsuit before the Court, drawn up by the Transportation Agency of Santa Clara County, Cal., had set numerical goals that were not to function as quotas, but as "reasonable aspirations" for correcting imbalances in the work force. No positions were specifically set aside for women.

The decision was hailed as a major victory by women's organizations and civil-rights groups. It was one of the few decisions on affirmative action in the last few years to produce a majority opinion—one supported by at least five justices. Several earlier cases were decided by patching together five votes based on different legal reasoning.

"The issue is no longer whether affirmative action will be upheld, but simply what kinds of plans are valid," said Mary F. Berry, a professor of history and law at

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

The Residue from Academics' Lawsuits: Often Anguish for Everyone Involved

By LIZ McMILLEN

When a faculty member sues a college, the case is almost certain to leave a string of scarred careers, poisoned departmental friendships, and punctured egos.

Colleges suffer as well, through damaging publicity and the steep cost of mounting a defense.

In a forthcoming book, two scholars, George R. LaNoue and Barbara A. Lee, take a wide-ranging look at what happens to people and universities caught up in the courts.

Their verdict: Nobody really wins an academic discrimination suit.

1 in 5 Chance of Winning

"Neither side realizes what they're in for," Ms. Lee says.

"The plaintiffs don't understand the difficulties of winning—the time and the financial and emotional costs involved. They don't understand that no one is as interested in their case as they are, and that after 10 years, their support network is not going to be strong.

"The defendants don't understand what they're exposed to in defending their decision, or the real trauma a department goes through when one faculty member is pitted against another."

What's more, most faculty members end up losing in court. According to figures compiled by the authors, faculty plaintiffs have only a one-in-five chance of winning.

Hostilities Can Fester for Years

When they do win, their victories are often Pyrrhic. "It's like a war," says Mr. LaNoue. "There are very heavy casualties all along the way, even in victory."

Because academe relies so much on voluntary cooperation among faculty members, hostilities can fester for years after the day-to-day operations of a department are dragged into a courtroom.

Yet colleges and universities have

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Faculty members have filed 25 complaints at one university: Page 12

Membership Battle Provides Rare Look at Science Academy's Internal Politics

By COLLEEN CORDES

There may be blood on the floor when the ballots are finally counted this month at the National Academy of Sciences.

A nasty skirmish over membership in the academy has pitted a brilliant and outspoken mathematician against one of the country's leading political scientists and raised questions about just how welcome the social sciences are among some members of that prestigious body.

It has also provided a rare peek at the internal politics of the academy—a rather stuffy organization better known for decorous deliberations and for shrouding the particulars of its election rites in secrecy.

The academy, an exclusive private club for scientists and engineers, was established by Congress more than a century ago. It often advises the federal government on scientific issues.

Ever since last spring, Serge Lang, a professor of mathematics at Yale University and a relative newcomer to the academy himself, has been waging a personal crusade to bar Samuel P. Huntington, a professor of political science at Harvard University, from the club.

Accusations of 'Bogus Science'

Mr. Lang has accused Mr. Huntington of "bogus science" and "pseudomathematics," citing several pages of work by Mr. Huntington, including two pages in his widely used textbook in comparative politics, *Political Order in Changing Societies*.

In those examples, Mr. Lang charges, Mr. Huntington's political opinions are dressed up with all the trappings of science and of mathematical terms and symbols, but without their meaning. The effect, he adds, is "to give the illusion of science without the content."

Mr. Huntington, president of the Ameri-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

New Methods Developed for Paying Tuition

Prompted by changes in federal student-aid and tax policies that will begin to have dramatic effects in the next academic year, colleges and lenders are devising new ways to help families pay tuition. Page 27.

MARGINALIA

Full text of an item in *Union*, a newsletter at Union Theological Seminary:

"Lunch with the President: President Shriver will not be having lunch in the Refectory on Tues., Mar. 3."

Stop the presses!

▪

A memorandum circulated at the University of Montana was entitled "Tarty book returns and weak library policy."

▪

From this very newspaper's "Give & Take" column:

"Lee A. Iacocca, who led the campaign to raise more than $200-million to restore the State of Liberty . . ."

It will take more than *that*.

▪

From a profile of the president of the University of Northern Iowa in the Waterloo, Iowa, *Area Business Magazine:*

"Jobs precluding his appointment at UNI include: President of Murray State University . . . ; Vice President and Dean of Faculty at West Virginia Institute of Technology . . ."

He got the post anyway?

▪

An ad for copy services at the University of Missouri–Kansas City library lists several options, one of which is, "You Do Your Own Coping 7 cents."

We've been doing it for years without charge.

▪

From the Adrian College yearbook, the *Mound:*

"President Donald Stanton has been at AC for 8 years, and enjoys his work as Chief Executor of the college."

Who wouldn't?

▪

From a book catalogue:

"HOW TO WRITE IN PLAIN ENGLISH By M. L. Stein. A step-by-step guide to writing clearly and effectively that should be within arm's reach of every student, businessperson, and professional who wants to express themselves with clarity and confidence."

Not *too* plain, if you don't mind.

▪

Questionnaire in the *Ticker*, a student paper at Bernard M. Baruch College:

"Would you be willing to start school in September and take finals after the holidays? □ Yes □ No

"Or would you rather start school in September and take finals after the holidays? □ Yes □ No"

We'd rather start school in September and take finals after the holidays. —C.G.

In Brief

South African's Speech Disrupted at Harvard

Students protesting apartheid forced a South African diplomat to cut short a speech at Harvard University last week.

Duke Kent Brown, a South African vice-consul, had spoken for about 20 minutes when a scuffle broke out between a group of protesters and Conservative Club sponsors of the event. Mr. Brown quickly left the university's Science Center auditorium.

Earlier, about 200 students demonstrated outside the center protesting the speech. Many then went inside and interrupted Mr. Brown with jeers and catcalls. No arrests were made.

However, in a statement condemning the disruption, A. Michael Spence, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, raised the possibility of disciplinary actions against the students involved.

Regent Leaps to Death from Michigan Tower

A regent at the University of Michigan, Sarah Goddard Power, apparently committed suicide last week by leaping from the eighth floor of Burton Memorial Tower, a campus landmark.

Ms. Power left no suicide note and her university acquaintances were stunned by the news. In the days before her death, Ms. Power had been involved in talks with students who were protesting low enrollment of blacks and racial tension on the campus.

A family spokesman said there was no evidence that university events had played a role in her death.

Ms. Power lived in Ann Arbor, Mich., with her husband, Philip Power, who owns a chain of suburban Detroit newspapers. She had served since 1974 as one of the university's eight elected regents and was a former Deputy Assistant U.S. Secretary of State.

9 People Hospitalized by Classroom Gas Leak

Six students, two faculty members, and a security officer were hospitalized briefly last week when poisonous boron trifluoride gas was accidentally released in an engineering building at the University of Southern California.

Los Angeles fire department investigators said the eight people had been in a classroom when a connection broke on a container releasing the gas. Paramedics checked 28 other people who had been inside the building.

Peace Corps Recruiters Barred at Antioch

Antioch College has decided not to allow Peace Corps recruiters on the campus because the agency has not provided a written guarantee that it does not discriminate on the basis of sexual preference.

Antioch's president, Alan Guskin, who helped form the Peace Corps in the early 60's, agreed to bar its recruiters after 87 students argued in a petition that the corps did not comply with the college's four-year-old civil-liberties code.

The code requires that organizations "affirm in writing that they do not discriminate against any person because of race, sex, religion, national origin, physical handicap, or sexual preference."

The students said an oral promise by the Peace Corps that it did not discriminate was insufficient.

Jon Saari, an Antioch spokesman, said the action did not mean the college had a conflict with the agency, but rather that Mr. Guskin was trying to "cool things off" on the campus. "It was a very weird situation," Mr. Saari said.

Mr. Saari said the president would try to change the civil-liberties code, which was originally designed to bar military recruiters.

Animal-Rights Group Sues U. of California

An animal-rights group has sued the University of California, charging that research animals are being mistreated in science laboratories on the Berkeley campus.

The suit was filed in a state court by an organization called In Defense of Animals, which asks that conditions in the laboratories be improved. Elliot Katz, a veterinarian and leader of the group, has been active in animal-rights demonstrations on University of California campuses.

A university spokesman denied the charges. He said the laboratories were regularly inspected by federal officials and had been found to meet standards under the U.S. Animal Welfare Act.

College in New York Drops SAT Requirement

Union College in New York has dropped the Scholastic Aptitude Test as a requirement for admission. John S. Morris, the college's president, said the institution would place greater emphasis on applicants' high-school records and would continue to require prospective students to take either the American College Test or the College Board's achievement tests.

In a statement, Mr. Morris said the college had dropped the S.A.T. requirement because the test was "culturally biased." He said women, members of minority groups, and students in the arts generally were victims of that bias.

Anne Grosso, a spokesman for the College Board, said it had long taken the position that the S.A.T. is not biased, but "that it reflects differences within the society in terms of educational preparation."

"Clearly every college and university has to make a decision that is in the best interest of its particular population," Ms. Grosso said. "We respect Union's decision to not require the S.A.T."

Rise Found in Enrollment of Handicapped Students

The proportion of college freshmen with disabilities tripled from 1978-79 to 1985-86, according to a new study.

The study found that 7.4 per cent of all full-time freshmen in 1985 had disabilities, compared with 2.4 per cent in 1978.

A report of the study was released by the HEATH Resource Center of the American Council on Education and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

"Colleges by and large are providing extensive support services, and they're doing an excellent job of making the faculty and staff more aware of handicapped issues," said Rhona Hartman, director of HEATH, which stands for "Higher Education and Training for people with Handicaps."

However, Ms. Hartman said that handicapped participation

Revenues and Expenditures of Colleges and Universities, 1984-85

	Public institutions		Private institutions		All institutions	
	1984-85	Per cent of total	1984-85	Per cent of total	1984-85	Per cent of total
Revenues						
Tuition and fees	$8,647,637,000	14.5%	$12,635,691,000	38.7%	$21,283,329,000	23.0%
Appropriations						
Federal	1,349,183,000	2.3%	221,407,000	0.7%	1,570,590,000	1.7%
State	26,065,494,000	43.6%	307,666,000	0.9%	26,373,160,000	28.5%
Local	1,970,829,000	3.3%	2,455,000	—	1,973,284,000	2.1%
Government grants and contracts						
Federal	4,960,635,000	8.3%	4,977,900,000	15.2%	9,938,535,000	10.7%
State	899,923,000	1.5%	309,928,000	1.0%	1,209,851,000	1.3%
Local	207,932,000	0.4%	205,996,000	0.6%	413,927,000	0.5%
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	1,845,606,000	3.1%	3,050,719,000	9.3%	4,896,325,000	5.3%
Endowment income	342,833,000	0.6%	1,753,465,000	5.4%	2,096,298,000	2.3%
Sales and services	11,967,500,000	20.0%	7,734,412,000	23.7%	19,701,912,000	21.3%
Other	1,536,586,000	2.6%	1,478,897,000	4.5%	3,015,483,000	3.3%
Total current-fund revenues	$59,794,159,000	100.0%	$32,678,536,000	100.0%	$92,472,694,000	100.0%
Expenditures						
Instruction	$20,287,410,000	34.8%	$ 8,489,773,000	26.8%	$28,777,183,000	32.0%
Research	5,119,191,000	8.8%	2,432,701,000	7.7%	7,551,892,000	8.4%
Public service	2,316,270,000	4.0%	544,825,000	1.7%	2,861,095,000	3.2%
Libraries	1,557,489,000	2.7%	804,304,000	2.5%	2,361,793,000	2.6%
Other academic support	2,710,209,000	4.6%	1,002,251,000	3.2%	3,712,460,000	4.2%
Student services	2,684,343,000	4.6%	1,493,893,000	4.7%	4,178,236,000	4.6%
Institutional support	5,191,693,000	8.9%	3,395,523,000	10.7%	8,587,216,000	9.5%
Plant operation and maintenance	5,040,869,000	8.6%	2,304,612,000	7.3%	7,345,482,000	8.2%
Scholarships and fellowships	1,374,803,000	2.4%	2,295,551,000	7.3%	3,670,355,000	4.1%
Mandatory transfers	591,269,000	1.0%	424,344,000	1.3%	1,015,613,000	1.1%
Auxiliary enterprises	6,431,577,000	11.0%	3,580,671,000	11.3%	10,012,248,000	11.1%
Hospitals	4,914,560,000	8.4%	3,095,581,000	9.8%	8,010,141,000	8.9%
Other	94,867,000	0.2%	1,772,683,000	5.6%	1,867,550,000	2.1%
Total current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers	$58,314,550,000	100.0%	$31,636,713,000	100.0%	$89,951,263,000	100.0%

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add up to totals.

SOURCE: CENTER FOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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